

out of them." Having reached this conclusion, the only thing that he could do was to credit the species described in the Monography under these indeterminable names to Conrad.

The list of names proposed by Rafinesque and not mentioned in Simpson's Synopsis is also misleading. Of the twenty-three "Unios" listed, only three were described as distinct species of *Unio* by Rafinesque: eight are varieties of certain species of *Unio*, while the remaining twelve are made up of one species and eleven varieties described under various different generic names. It would certainly have been better if Simpson had given a complete list of all of the species named by Rafinesque as long as he attempted to compile such a list at all. But the value of quoting indeterminable species is questionable and so far as nomenclatorial purposes are concerned, they are practically *nomina nuda*.

In conclusion, Mr. Vanatta proposes new names for three species described by Lea and Conrad under names supposed to be preoccupied by Rafinesque.

One of them, *Pleurobema simpsoni*, proposed for *Unio striatus* Lea seems unnecessary as Rafinesque's *striata* was described as an *Obovaria* and not as an *Unio*.

If Rafinesque's *Unio nigra* and *Unio viridis* are identifiable, the other two changes proposed are proper under the Code.

These changes are but a foretaste of what is likely to happen to very many of the familiar names used for our American species, when the thankless and interminable task of collating all of the varietal names used for the *Unionidae* from the beginning has been completed and the unnecessary and vicious provisions of the Code in regard to the standing of varietal names is enforced according to the letter of the law.

A NEW TEREDO FROM THE WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

BY PAUL BARTSCH.

In looking over the West American Teredinidae in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, I find an undescribed species from the San Diego region which may be called :

TEREDO DIEGENSIS new species.

Expanded portion of pallets ovate, tipped at the distal end, which is the smaller, by a thick black distally truncated corneous cap. A complete description and illustration of the shell, which is like typical *Teredo*, will follow shortly in a monograph on the American species of this family.

There are six lots of this species in the collection of the U. S. National Museum from San Diego, California. The type is registered under Cat. No. 74219 U. S. N. M.

NOTES.

BIFIDARIA CLEMENTINA OLDROYDAE, n. var.—Shell similar to *B. clementina* St., but it lacks the basal fold. The angular lamella has a transverse depression, which gives it a double appearance in the face view. Length 1.9., diam. .9 mm. From Santa Barbara Island collected by H. Hemphill in October 1902. The type is No. 113848 Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., donated by Mrs. Ida S. Oldroyd, in whose honor it is named.—E. G. VANATTA.

VIVIPARUS MALLEATUS Reeve.—In the NAUTILUS, Vol. 19, p. 35, July 1915 I published a note on the occurrence of this species in Massachusetts. That the colony is still thriving is shown by Messrs. Wm. J. Clench and Kendall Foster who obtained over 50 specimens this spring, varying from 10 to 45 mm. In cleaning one of the larger specimens I obtained from the oviduct a specimen measuring 6 mm.—C. W. JOHNSON.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PLIOCENE MOLLUSCA OF GREAT BRITAIN. By F. W. Harmer F. G. S. Part II, pgs. 201-302. (Palaeontographical Society 1914). This part contains the Pleurotomidae. A number of new species are described and all of the species are figured on seven plates.